THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY A WITNESS. OBJECTION MADE TO HIS TAKING AN OATH-DOR-

SEY'S SWEEPING DENIALS. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- In the Star Route trial to-day W. F. Kellogg said that he had been unable to identify positively Dorsey's handwriting, because he had seen it so often and so closely imitated by Rerdell that it was a matter of much difficulty to distinguish between the original and the imitation. Horace F-Page, of California, identified letters and petitions con-cerning the route from Redding to Alturas, and related

the efforts he had made to have that service increased. James Gamble, of New-York, a contractor, testified that he had occupied a portion of the office used by Dor-sey in 1881 at No. 145 Broadway. He described the rooms and their occupants, and said that he saw no red book in that office. Never saw Bosler there. Dorsey and himself had been associated in the promotion of the

Colorado and Pacific Railroad.

E. N. Hill, formerly of Arkansas, testified that he had frequented Dorsey's house in this city. Kellogg was Dorsey's bookkeeper. Rerdell was in charge of the mail books. The "Smith and Jones" memorandum was shown to the witness. He said he was acquainted with the handwritings of Dorsey and Rerdell. It was a very difficult, matter to say who wrote "S. W. D., expensecash—profit and loss." If it were not for other knowledge upon the subject the witness would say that Dorsey wrote the remainder. But from a consideration of these circumstances he believed that Dorsey did not write it. Mr. Ingersoll asked who wrote "M. C. R.," and the witness answered that while it resembled Dorsey's handwriting, he did not believe that Dorsey

At the conclusion of Hill's testimony Mr. Ingersoll called to the stand Stephen W. Dorsey, who was present in the court room for the first time since the present trial began. The clerk was about to administer the usual oath when Mr. Merrick asked permission from the Court to question the witness regarding his belief in its binding force. The request was granted, and Mr. Merrick inquired if the witness regarded the oath as binding upon his conscience. He (fiercely shaffing his finger at Mr. Merrick) answered that the oath was as binding upon him as upon Mr. Merrick.

Mr. Merrick asked if, in taking the oath, the witness

had in mind the effect of a failure to observe it upon his future state of reward and punishment.

Instantly Mr. Ingersoll was upon his feet. "I object; sit down," said he to Mr. Dorsey, and then proceeded to pour out an impassioned address. He objected to the perpetuation of this monstrosity of the dark ages. The country had passed that point. In nearly every State, in every civilized State, every man was allowed to testify, whether he believed in future punishment and a personal God or not. Here was one defendant in the case. The Government had taunted him for a year for not taking the stand, and when he came here they sought to prevent his testi-mony because he did not believe in their Jehovah. He admitted that in many States a gentleman could not testify; that Humboldt, who knew more than all of the would not have been allowed to testify, if his own brother had been murdered before his eyes. So with Tyndan and with Huxley. But in those States, said Mr.

brother had been murdered before his eyes. So with Tyndall and with Huxley. But in those States, said Mr. Ingersell, with extreme bitterness, a men who beat wis wife could go upon the stand and testify.

He did not believe that His Honor would allow such a procedure. The last time he had seen it tried was before Judge Drummond at Chicago, and the Judge said that the examination concerned matters of this world, the witness was to testify about what he knew here.

Mr. Merrick replied that the religion of inheteen centuries needed no defends from him. He was acting under the rules of law. He referred to Mr. Ingersell's charge that the Government did not wish Dorsey to testify, and declared that it was nature. What he did desire was that the Court and jury might know what weight to attach to Dorsey's testimony when he invoked the Supreme Being. He wanted to know if in taking the oath he felt that his conscience was involved, and that there was an obligation to tell the truth.

Mr. Ingersell said that if there was another world, and he had acted badly in this, he would expect to fare badly there, and so he would expect to fare badly there, and so he would expect to fare well it he acted well here. He regarded truth as the most accreded all obligations. If he was on the stand and all he held most dear was at stake, still would he be compelled to express his belief and say that he did not believe in a personal Deity, and there were many excellent, generous people of that belief. In the dark args people were so given to lying that nobody was expected to tell the truth unless they were scared.

After remarks by counsel respecting the law, the Court said a Judge was not at liberty to say that he liked this one and ignore that. As to the theological question, the Court would not go into that; it was unnecessary. The act of March 16, 1878, made a defendant a witness, and that settled that point. So then the only question of competency was required.

Mr. Merrick Tugured the necessity for swearing the witness under this view

said "the defendant shall be a winness, petency was required.

Mr. Merrick inquired the necessity for swearing the winness under this view.

The Court replied: "So that he may be punished for perjury if he does not tell the truth. Administer the

perjury if he does not tell the truth. Administer the oath."

Mr. Ingersoll—He may swear or affirm.

Witness—Ob, I had just as soon swear.

The oath was then administered and Mr. Ingersoll began the examination.

The witness was visibly agit ded and in instances scarcely waited for the conclusion of the question before answering. He testified as follows: Became acquainted with Miner in 1866 or 1867, at Sanduaky, Ohio. Had known Peck for lifteen years at the time of his death. It was a business relation at first, Peck being secretary and witness treasurer of a railroad company. Peck subsequently married the sister of witness's wife, and died in August, 1881. First saw Valle in the apring of 1878, but did not make his acquaintance at that time. John W. Dorsey is his brother; knew isoone in 1874, while he was a Post Office clerk. First met Brady at the Cincinnat convention in 1876, and John H. Waits in New Mexico in 1876 or 1877.

Q.—Did you ever enter into an agreement with Brady, John Dorsey, Valle, Miner, or any or either of them, to defraud the Government by oidding for mail contracts? The witness (paesionately)—I never entered into any such agreement with anybody at any place or at any time.

Q.—Did you ever conspire with them to defraud the Government? A.—I never entered mto a conspiracy

time.

Q.-Did you ever conspire with them to defraud the Government! A.-I never entered into a conspiracy Q.—Did you ever conspire with them to derrand the Government! A.—I never entered into a conspiracy with them of any kind.
Q.—Did you ever pay money to General Brady to influence his official actions! A.—I never had a transaction with General Brady to the extent of one cent in my life. I never paid him a cent, for any possible purpose.
Q.—Did you ever pay Mr. Tyner money or stock to influence his official actions while he was First Assistant Postmaster-General! A.—No.
Objection was made, and the question and answer were struck out.

Objection was made, and the question and answer were struck out.

The witness made the same answer in regard to Turner, which was also stricken out. Mr. Ingersoil cautioned the witness not to answer before the other side had an opportunity to object. Questions touching the payment of money or stock to McGrew and Lilley were excluded.

Q-Did you ever give any directions to Rerdell either verbally or in writing to open an account with William Smith! A.—Never in the world.

Q-Or with Samuel Jones! A.—Never.

Q-Or with John H. Mitchell! A.—No.

Q-Did you ever state to Rerdell or anybody that William smith stood for Brady! A.—In the first place there was no "Smith" on my books; in the second I never said it.

Q-When did you first hear that anybody allows.

never said it.

Q.—When did you first hear that anybody alleged that you had an account with smith and Jones! A.—It never came to my knowledge until after Keriell's statements to James and MacVergh; that was the first that I ever heard of the books and Kerdell was the first one to tell us of his statements.

ANOTHER PRESENTMENT LOOKED FOR. Mr. Ker, of counsel for the Government in the Star Route cases, spent the greater part of to-day in the Grand Jury room. Owing to the precautions which were taken to prevent the public from getting any premature information with regard to the Grand Jury premature information with regard to the Grand Jury deliberations, it was not possible to learn the names of the witnesses summoned, but there seems to be no doubt that there has been a hearing of a charge of conspiracy against Thomas J. Brany and ex-senator Kellogg in connection with certain Southwestern Star routes. Persons whose sources of information are believed to be trustworthy ascert positively that the Grand Jury has already agreed upon a presentment that the necessary papers are in course of preparation and that the presentment will be returned to the Court to-morrow or next day.

ON TRIAL FOR A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Sr. Louis, March 26.-Russell Brown and "Pat" McGlew were called in the Criminal Court this morning to answer the charge of murder in the first degree for killing Mrs. Sarah Henrietta Dorris, wife of General George P. Dorris, by strangulation, on the night of January 28, 1882. Russell Brown was the murdered woman's grandson. He was a wild young fellow, and among his associates was McGlew, a bartender. Brown his mother, Mrs. Wisker, since deceased, and hi aunt, Mrs. Holderan, wife of the United States Minister to Siam, lived at the Dorris mansion in the suburbs. Brown and McGlew had been drinking, and on the night in question went to the house, quietly stole up to the room of Brown's grandmother, and Brown called at the door that his uncle Tom Dorris was sick and wanted her to attend him. The old lady came to the door, wher she was seized by Brown, who caught her by the throat. Kate McEvoy, a servant, sleeping with Mrs. Dorris, sai Kate McEvoy, a servant, sleeping with Mrs. Dorris, said another man entered the room and took a watch from under the pillow, but shewas so fragitened she could do nothing. The two men took all the jewelry they could find, even taking diamond rings from Mrs. Dorris's flagers, also her dhamond ear-drops. The old hady after being released by Brown, fell over on the bed and died in a few minutes after the men left the room, the body showing evidences of death from strangulation. Brown was arrested two days later and McGlew was captured in Chicago. The jewelry was found at a pawn-shop.

The Judge declined to accept a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and the case proceeded to triaf and a jury was empanelled.

SALE OF A NEWPORT BUILDING LOT.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 26 .- James Gordon Bennett, of New-York, has sold his lot on Bellevuc-ave. and the Cliffs to Dr. C. M. Bell, of New-York, who proposes to creet a paintial summer residence thereon. The price paid was \$75,000. Mr. Bennett purchased

the 1 t about five years ago from Alfred D. Jessup, the paper manufacturer of Philadelphia, who died recently abroad, for \$45,000. It was generally understood that Mr. Bennett would use the lot for building a residence, as his present summer residence was believed to be too small for him.

THE COURTS.

THE DAMAGE TO MR. GREENE'S PROPERTY. JUDGE FREEDMAN DECIDES THAT HE HAS A RIGHT

JUDGE FIREEDMAN DECIDES THAT HE HAS A RIGHT
TO HAVE THE CASE SUBMITTED TO A JURY,
Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court yesterday, rendered a decision in which he denies the
most time to dismiss the complaints in the suit now on trial
labelore him, brought by John W. Greene, against the New
York Central and Hudson River Ratirood Company, to
recover about \$74,000, as damages alleged to have
fone to him premises in Hudsonthe grant of the property of the pr TO HAVE THE CASE SUBMITTED TO A JURY. Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court yes-

rights had been inlured by the conversion of the park into a freight station.

The next question, Judge Freedmansays, was whether or not the plaintiff had a cause of action by reason of the building of the railway. He finds that the plaintiff had no interest in Hudson-st, which we wrongfully affected by the construction of the railway. If therefore, the plaintiff had any claim for damage against the company, it must arise out of the manner in which the company operated its road on Hudson-st. The company was only liable in damages to the plaintiff in case that he could show that it did not operate its road in a reasonable manner, regard being had to all the circumstances of the case. A railway, although having lawful warrant for its existence and operation, might be so operated as to desirely the rights of abutting owners in the street. When a railway was operated, all things considered, in an incressonable manner as to a particular person, that person might maintain an action for the private damage. If the nuisance was continuous, the person might maintain successive actions year after year, "as long as grass grows and water runs." Under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, an adjoining owner had a right to light and air from the street. If a railway having a lawful existence operates its road in a reasonable manner, an adjoining owner has no redress for the escape of smoke, gas or chinders. "But a row of cars not in immediate use may be so placed against certain of a property-owner's windows and kept there so long, as to interfere materially with the enjoyment of certain rooms, and for this the law would aford him tedress."

The principle to be deduced from the case was "that the law of the rubile streets of a city is motion, and that any use of the atreet which does not materially abridge or obstruct the right of passage, of ingress and egress, and to light and air, gives no right of action; but that every unnecessary material abridgment or obstruction, by which the rights of an abutting owner to pass

A TELEGRAPH LEASE NOT ENJOINED. Court, yesterday filed an opinion in the suit of Frederic Bill, of Groton, Conn., agoinst the Western Union Telesideration, in breach of trust by the directors and in the interest of the lessee. Both theories hinge upon the circumstance that the majority of the Board of Directors of the lessor were directors of the lesses at the time the lesse was made, and upon the further circumstance that ase leasee owned nearly seems at the time." Judge Wallace tion. He decides that if the three-fifths vote case tion. He decides that if the three-fifths vote case tion. He decides that if the three-fifths vote case tion. He decides that if the three-fifths vote case tion. He decides that if the three-fifths vote case to the vote of the stockholders, the latter might repudiate it. The directors were not incompetent to vote, but the question arises whether their action was in contract with themselves, the corporation may repudiate conduct upon the principle that the same person cannot act for himself, and at the same time and person cannot act for himself, and at the same time and in the same transaction as an agent for another whose interests are conflicting. But assuming that the lease was youdshe, it remains to determine whether the complainant, as a stockholder, can invoke the aid of the court to annul the lease. The Judge hoids "that the entitles him to maintain this action."

The LIVINGSTON-FLEMING SUIT.

TH the lessee owned nearly two-thirds of the stock of the

only worth \$47,006 with the expectancy of \$100,000 on the death of his mother and tather. A verdict to strip the death of his mother and father. A vertice to strip him of all his property is declared excessive. Papers setting forth what was called new evidence were also handed in, consisting of letters alleged to have been written by the plaintiff to one Cornelius, a coachman. About thirty affidavits in contradiction were submitted for the plaintiff. She swore that she never wrote the letters and that the contents were absolutely fair; her statement was supported by the members of the family. Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

SUING THE MUTUAL TRUST COMPANY. In the suit begun yesterday in the Supreme Court by William T. Brown, a member of the American Mining Stock Exchange, against the Mutual Trust Company, the plaintiff demands that the defendant Trust Company shall account to him, and such other members of the Exchange as may join in the action, for all moneys paid to the Trust Company for memberships in the Exchange, and that if on such accounting it shall appear change, and that if on such accounting it shall appear that the moneys have been squandered, he may be given leave to bring in the officers of the company as co-defendants; that the defendant company be removed as trustee and enjoined from expending any of the funds remaining in its hands, except under the orders of the Court, and that a receiver of the trust funds may be appointed. The summons and complaint were served upon the officers of the Trust Company yesterday. Root & Bartlett appear as attorneys for the plaintiff.

SEEKING TO GET BACK IN A SNUG HARBOR. John W. Lewis, David Clancy and William H. Garland, formerly sea captains, were some time ago expelled from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. L. on the ground of insubordination and violation of the fules of the institution. They made, it is said, charges against the management of the institution which were unfounded. Charles 8. Spencer, as their counsel, applied yesterday to Charles 8. Spencer, as user counser, applied yesterday to Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of mandanus, directing the trustees of the Snug Harpor to readmit them to the institution. The counsel for the institution said that the Snug Harbor was a pri-vate charity, and that as the petitioners had been ex-pelled for violations of its rules, the Court had no power in the matter. Justice Lawrence adjourned the case for the purpose of allowing additional affidavits to be pre-

TO BUY GOODS FOR H. P. CO OPER. Justice Lawrence yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, made an order authorizing the custodian of the estate of Henry Prouse Cooper, the tailor, to pay out the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of haying in a spring stock of goods for Mr. Cooper's down-town shop.

COURT CALENDARS-MARCH 27. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Lawrence, J.—Calendar called at 11a. m. Nos. 12, 24, 26, 49, 122, 151, 243, 255, 265, 265, 266, 275, 281, 284, 291, 292, 303, SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TRAM—Before Latremore, J.—Nos. 467, 722, 680, 536, 215, 564, 163, 698, 291, 636, 759, 243, 730, 605, 876, 649, 439, 622, 562, 413, 761, 384, 257, 737, 591. Nos. 357, 122, 283, 283, 283, 383, 183, 383, 281, 386, 740, 243, 730, 605, 876, 649, 439, 622, 652, 415, 761, 384, 257, 787, 591.

SUPREME COURT—CIGCHT—PART I—Before Donohue, J.—
Nos. 11274, 2167, 2057, 2668, 2679, 2688, 2291, 2351, 2555, 2567, 2698, 2691, 2601, 2565, 2687, 2690, 2614, 2640, 2662, 2712, 2739, 2759, 2762, 2762, 2766, 2568, 2693, 2693, 2622, 982, 2109, 289, 1315, 1510, 2165, 2693, 2693, 2682, 2662, 982, 2109, 289, 1315, 1510, 2165, 2693, 2693, 2682, 2682, 2682, 2693, 2693, 2682, 2682, 2682, 2109, 289, 1315, 2682, 2683,

day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TREM—PART I—Before C. P. Daly.
C. J.—Nos. 1849, 211, 1663, 1339, 371, 2110, 2011, 178, 2024 b. Philipsefore Van Brunt, J.-Nos. 2889, 2897, 2899, Philipsefore Van Brunt, J.-Nos. 2889, 2897, 2899, 2937, 2028, 2920, 2939, 2931, 2022, 2933, 2034, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2939, 2947, 2946, 2946, 2946, 2947, 2946, 2946, 2946, 2947, 2946, 2946, 2946, 2946, 2946, 2947, 2946,

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, March 26 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:
No. 97—Simono Smith executor, etc., respondent, agt. William D. Burch, appellant—Argued.

No. 106—Henrietta E. Young, appellant, agt. Walter D. Hicks and another, executors, respondents—Submitted.
No. 75—71 the matter of the final accounting of James Fraser and others, executors—Argument unfinished. Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow:

Nos. 59, 56, 104, 105, 93, 58, 108, 109, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. NUMBER OF DECISIONS ANNOUNCED-A NEW BULE

IN ADMICALTY. Washington, March 26 .- In the Supreme Court of the United Stales to-day decisions were rendered

SIR: An article in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of December 12 would lead one to suppose that the ranchmen of the "ar West enjoy a forced monopoly Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit of the grazing lands of the plains. As a stock grower who has had an experience of over cleven years and a spe-cial opportunity to observe the development of the public Bill, of Groton, Conn., agoinst the Western Union Tele-graph Company to enjoin the company from disposing of the property acquired under the lease of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company to the Western Union. The theory of the complainant, as stated by the Judge, is that "the lease was ultra vires because the necessary consent of the directors and stockholders has not been given; and also that it was made for an inadequate constockman knows he has not a vested right to them, but feels he is doing the country no injury by producing thousands of pounds of wool and droves of beef cattle from grasses that would otherwise go to waste. I think you are mistaken as to a lawless violation of the Home-stead and Pre-emption laws. In no part of the land are

I may go beyond the depth of an ordinary ranchman in entering upon the question of utilizing the arid plains by ariesian wells. It is true that the artesian wells beed at Denver, Cheyenne, Carron Station, and at or near Fort Lyen, have been failures. In 1800 an appropriation of the money was placed under the Denver of boring two artesian wells upon the pintus. The expenditure of the money was placed under the direction of Commissioner Le Duc. After boring more than 800 feet at Fort Lyon, the well has been abundoned. Would it have been given up had there been a hope left of reaching water The report of the scientists upon this very well appeared in The Trinurse, and showed clearly the causes existing why water could not be found. As for ever using the plains for other than pastoral lands, it is a foolish delusion. The report of the Signal Service shows that only thirteen inches of rain fall here per annum, whereas the minimum amount of rainfall required to produce a crop is twenty-six inches, and it would take at least thirty-six inches, and it would take at least thirty-six inches and adds a cost of \$40 per acre to the land it waters. After the many failures we have witnessed and after a rich Government has given up the hope of increasing the value of its realty by the artesian well, will an individual be found who will hazard his means in such an enterprised I think not. It seems to me that between the man who would blaims a ranchman for using the grasses upon the public lands, and he who would not use them because they are not absolutely his own, common seems has no choice. Very truly,

Colorado Springs, March 20,1883. H. C. FURSMAN.

THE UNADILLA POSTMASTERSHIP. To the Editor of The Tribunc.

SIR: What might at first have been supposed to be an earthquake, or possibly an upbeavai by the wave-front of Wiggins's "delayed" storm, struck this community one day last week, causing temporary consternation notil it was ascertained that the commolion was merely local activity of the great stalwart machine, which in this interior locality exists in a state of almost patentable perfection. About the 1st of January, 1883, there came the gratifying intelligence that the Unadilla post-office had been advanced to the Presidential grade; an event in itself of no special importance, but as an indicaon of a healthy increase of business in the office, and in recognition of the efficiency of the Postmaster a source of congratulation to this business community. Hitherto the office has been of the fourth class, yielding an annual revenue of about \$850, and for years previous to June-1881, conducted by E. M. Packard, an elderly gentleman in indigent circumstances, but an honest, worthy man, who served to the extent of his ability, until his age finally demanded his retirement. The office then fell to Dexter N. Owens, of whose service it is sufficient to say that the universal verliet is that of satisfaction and commendation. To his own efforts is entirely due the that the universal verilet is that of satisfaction and commendation. To his own efforts is entirely due the change to Presidential grade, and therein lay, for him, the weapon of annihilation, for Mr. Owens is not known as a Staiwart. And so, suddenly, whiteout a shadow of anticipation or even of imagination that the post-office was the prospective object of Staiwart greet, the community beheld one turn of the machine decapitate the postmaster and evoive into his place another eiderly gentleman, seventy-dive years of age, of trembling hand, and in this instance of no clerical experience.

To be more explicit: The schnowledged Staiwart leader here is also Supervisor, bolding that office through Democratic votes, whose measure is already supposed to be attached to a chair in the Senate chamber of the new Capitol for the scasons of 1884-86. In Oneonia, a neighboring town, resides ex-Congressman David Wilbur, in close sympathy with our town's staiwart circle. Our present representative, the Hom. Ferris Jacobs, ir., is a Garneid Republican, a college classmate of Garneid, hence distassical to his predecessor, and a mark for his shairts of animosity; so that his (Jacobs's) infinence at Washington can be baffled and counteracted from Oneonta. So true is this that the nomination of Mr. Owens, made to the Senate by the President on recommendation of Mr. Jacobs, was caused to be withdrawn and another with Wilbur's recommendation foisted into its place on the day previous to afformment, and confirmed. This occurrence serves further to show how mean the grist the machine deigns to afformment, and confirmed. This occurrence serves further to show how mean the grist the machine deigns to afformment, and confirmed. This occurrence serves further to show how mean the grist the machine deigns to afformment, and confirmed. This occurrence serves further to show how mean the grist the machine deigns to afformment, and confirmed. This occurrence serves further to show how mean the grist the machine deign to afform the sea, of a hod A MOTHER'S MADNESS.

Utica, N. Y., March 25 .- Mrs. Jennie Parks, wife of a prominent merchant in Herkimer, was found dead in bed at 8:45 o'clock last night with a bullet hole in her head. Her two children were in bed with her. Both

MINES AND MINING.

MONDAY, March 26-P. M. While the business done in mining stocks was small, the market generally presented a little better tone. Robinson was quite active, and after 79 scored a final gain of 4 cents at 78 cents. Sonora Consolidated also was active, and closed 5 cents higher at 55 cents. Sierra Grande was dull, and sold at 2.15@2.10, ex-dividend. The Comstocks were firmer.
The Bulwer Consolidated Mining Co. has declared dividend No. 17, of 5 cents per share, payable April 12 at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGES.

|---ACTUAL SALES.---|SHAMES SOLD en High Low-Final Am. N. Y. | Open | * Buyer 39; | buyer 10; | ex-dividend. CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. San Francisco, Monday, March 26, 1883.

San Francisco, Monday, March 26,

Saturday, Today.

Alna. 144
Alta 716 132 Mono. Saturday
Alta 718 132 Northern Relie
Beicher 212 132 130 Ophir
Hest and Beicher 212 148 Serra Nevada
California 22 148 Serra Nevada
California 24 148 Serra Nevada
Cali

Butlion valued at \$65,000 was received in this

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, March 26. Rumors regarding wells in the oil regions flew thick and fast at the Petroleum Exchanges to-day. It was reported that the McCalmont well No. 3, in the Cooper tract, had come in dry. No definite information regarding it was received, and well-posted dealers assert that it is not yet drilled deep enough to warrant any re-ports as to its opening. A new well in Elk County was ports as to its opening. A new west in East Cosmity was reported as dry, really an unimportant fact, as the past history of this region affords no ground for supposing that it will ever emerge from its present state of oil poverty. The Union Company's well No. 3, in the Cooper tract, was announced as dry. Reports about the new Murphy well were conflicting. It is flowing by fits and starts, but no trustworten news from it can be obtained until the rigs which were outried down at the opening are rebuilt. It was the reports from the oil regions which affected traders to-day, no information having been received of the small buill' faiture in Pittsbury. The market, after opening at 9848-985-8c., soon passed into a state of semi-paule. The price dropped to 92%c. In the afternoon there was a raily from large purchases to cover "short" sales, and prices fluctuated rapidly between 948-90-8c, and 94c. The close was unsettled at 954gc, against 984gc on saturday night. In the present condition of the market president on a to the immediate course of prices is futile, but it is hazarding little to say that a staving of the decline would find a renewed heavy "short" interest, the covering of which would afford a good basis for a sharp raily.

The pipe line runs to March 23 (1,362,689 barrels) show a daily average of 59,247 barrels, or a reduction in the average daily excess of preduction since March 1 to 8,754 barrels.

The total transactions to-day at the New-York Petroteum Exchanges were as follows: eported as dry, really an unimportant fact, as the past

The range of prices was: N. Y. Pet. Nat. Pet. Mining Stock.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS AT CHICAGO.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CHICAGO, March 26.—There is rainfall in California to-day, so innumerable tele-grams have said. All eyes of late have been turned toward the San José and it neighboring valleys, just as if a good share of the wheat that goes through here was grown there. It was a little remarkable—so much has been said of the terrible Callorms drouth, and so much has it been used as a · buil "argument-that the rain there did not cause from the Pacific slope, May wheat closed at night at \$1 00%-within %, of the highest figures of the day, and less than te under last week's close. Besides the news from California, there came word of favorable weather from sections of Kansus, Missouri and Ohio, which had been reported suffering. To-day, so far as

weather from sections of Kansus, Missouri and Ohlo, which had been reported suffering. To-day, so far as wheat was concerned, a weather market and all the weather news favored lower prices.

There were some other depressing circumstances. For instance, the strongest operators supeared to be on the "bear" side. Lester & Co. and Nichols & Co. were prominent sellers of wheat, and—save Robert Lindulum, who announces himself as in training for the built side of the grain market—the buyers appeared to be little, inconsequential traders. Wheat, under all these depressing circumstances, exhibited reality a good deal of strength.

"I believe," said a prominent Minneapolis miller in a letter received here to-day, "that wheat is worth for consumption \$1.05. Under the circumstances that exist to-day, i think that the speculative surroundings will not allow it to sell much under \$1.10.

Corn is still without any friends, yet to-day it stood up well considering its friendless state and the large receipts. From St. Loins came the report that the receipts there to-day were 500 cars, 465 of which graded No. 2. The arrivals here aggregated 625 cars, 276 of which were allowed to grade as contract grain. The selling of this grain is not any less reckless now than it was then, too. The January clume paid, so it was said, an average of 53 55 fe. for its January purchases, and sold out at about 60c. It would be an easy matter to pick up 10,000,000 bushels of its and construct of the present large receipts of corn are not sent here for sale, but to fill sales made weeks ago when the prices were 85 loc. per bushel higher than they are now. These same receivers predict a great failing off in the receipts after April 1 and then a sharp raily. May corn closed to-night at 55 fee. To-day's range was within \$2c.

There are indications that Peter McGeoch, who is a great holder of lard, is changing over his holdings from May into June and July. It was said that he was a seller of the first and a buyer of the two latter months. Lard to-day was

THE CALIFORNIA GROWING CROPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.-Dispatches from various points in the interior state that there has been quite a fall of rain, which greatly enhances the erop prospects. The rainfall thus far noted seems to proval principally in the northern counties of the State. The rain has been heavy in some localities and light in others. The advantage to growing crops is great. A heavy storm is prevaling here, and it is thought the course of the storm is southward, where the greatest need of rain is felt.

* CHICAGO, March 26.—A special dispatch from San Pranciaco, published here this course of the storm.

rancisco, march 26.—A special dispatch from San Francisco, unbilabed here this morning, in summing up the situation in California, says: "The outlook for the State, as gathered from unusually full reports from the various counties, is gloomy. There is no object in disquising the fact that without a good rain in the next formight the main cereal crop will be a total or partial failure. The whole question of a good or bad year hinges on the prospect for showers which usually come at this season. The equinoctal has passed without rains in all the counties, with not more than half a dozen exceptions."

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. MARCH 26, 1883. THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Sales. Closing

O'pg. H'g't. Low't Final. Bid. Ask'd Sold.

				-		_	
Can. South	674	6734	67	67	6714	674	800
Central of N.J.	724	724			714	717	500
Cent. Pac		784	76%	750g	7612	760	20,610
		1327	1321	1903	132		500
C & N. W		1461	1461	LOWIN	1401		100
Do. pref	14619	140.3	140.0	140.3	14612		
C., M. & St. P	1024	1027	1024	322	25.2	99	23,250
Do. ex div		99	DH34	987			7.00
Do. pref		11078	119%			117	100
C.St. P., M &O.,	48	441	470	47%	470	4774	1,400
Do. pref	107	107	107	107	107	108	5
C. R. L. & P	1224	1224	122	1224	122	1224	1.855
CRIGP	12334	124	12334	1237		22	500
Cin. San. & C	49	49	411	49	48	50	200
Cleve & Pitts	139	139	1.49	139	0.000	100	
Cal & C nest	46	46	46	46	4.5	50	100
Cot. & O. pref. Det. L. & W	1244		1941-		124 %		25,600
Del. I. & Wass	1200	200	1001	1041	1073	108	208
D. & H. Canal	10834	1084	108.8	100%	10734	100	
D. & Bto (1	47%	474	4694	467	4634	467	3,100
Du. & S. C	87	N7	87	87	86	874	125
Du. & S. C E. T. Va. & G	834	9	634	9	8%	9	1,100
Do. pref	15%	15%	15%	15%	1512	16%	100
Do. pref Groon Bay	9	934	- 13	9	MAG	904	500
Ill. Cent	1442	1447	1447	1447	144 %	145	200
T D & W	333	330	33%	83%	3314	3334	50
A. D. O. W.	1103124	0.0"4		110	1104		1,800
Lake Shore	11012			110.0	207		200
L. E. & W	314	3134	3134	31%	30 lu	3142	
Long Island	6249	625	6232	624	634	63	100
Louis & Nash	D 9 94	35.79	53 %	54	537	54 4	1,400
Manhattan	424	4240	42%	42%	4019	42	100
Mich. Cen	10.5	9436	9314	934	934	9314	3,200
M A ST I	27	27	27	27	2649	2719	100
M. & St. L. prf.	574	57%	57 %	5712	57	b9	100
M. C. Sty In DIL.	3114	311	31	31	3070	8110	800.
M. K. & T	101.74	2017	101	1011	10116	101%	1,900
Mo. & Pac	101	1013	101		177.	18	100
Mob. & Ohio,	1743	175	1712	175	1712		767
N. Y .Central	125%	125 A		12 34	12519	125%	
N. Y. C.& St. L.	12	12	12	12	1134	12	100
Do pref	28 %	284	284	28 9	28	28.6	400
Do. pref N.Y.L.E.& W.	371	27.14	3730	37.14	371	87%	1,100
N. Y. O. &W	25%	2512	2512	2539	25%	2510	100
Now Then		51	5034	50%	50 m	5042	7,110
Nor. Pac			860	864	86%	HUID	1,596
Do pref	86%	87	20.8		117	1210	500
Onto Cen	1210	124		12	F 4 4	137	100
ODAN	197	137	137	137	136	187	
Ore. Trans P. D. & E	84 %	84%	8414	94 4	N4 14	84 %	2,000
P. D. & F	223	2212	2212	2234	2014	23	100
		100 000 000	54 A	597	58	5339	410
P.P. Car Co.	12112	122	1214	122	120%	122	120
Roch & Pitte	19%	1920	139	19	19	194	500
P.P. Car Co. Roch & Pitts. St. L. A.&T. H	701	71	7019	7012	69	70	400
St. L. A.&T.H St. P. M. & M.	150	1594	1565	15619	1564		1,400
The Frank, C. M.	40	401s			395		1,900
Tex. & Pac	400	1674			96	964	12,905
Union Pac Wabash	110.0	2014	95%	2918	284	29	200
Wabash	24	291 ₈				491a	1,700
ilo, pref	4.17-4	495		492a		471	200
Amer. Cable	65	65	65	65	65	6712	
M. U. Tel	1834	19	184	184	17	185	450
M. U. Tel W. U. Tel	82%	82%	817	82	82	8274	2,670
Adama Ex	128	128	128	128	126	128	10
Am. fix		Ot I	91	91	88	91	10
Cal Coal & T	903	324		824		3212	200
Col. Coal & L	32	32.79		14		19	200
			- 4			2.00	100
Cent. Ariz. Min	20.00						
Homest'k Min. Quickslyr pref.	1.5-19	1549	10.42	1642	15%	1512	200

: Ex-dividend. * 53% buyer 10 days.

GOVERNMENTS. U.S. 2s Registered 1037s U.S. 4s Registered 1907 113,000 1127s 10,000 1127s 10,000 1127s 113 BONDS AND BANK STOOKS

128,283 shares, and of that quantity four stocks contributed 82,300 shares; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 25,600, St. Paul common 23,200, Central Pacific 20,600, and Union Pacific 12,900 shares. tral Pacific 20,600, and Union Pacific 12,900 shares. In only one other stock did the transactions amount to as much as 7,000 shares, and in no other did they exceed 3,200 shares. The market opened generally higher than Saturday's last figures; it chosed generally no better or lower than those prices. The special feature of the day was the continued weakness developed by Central Pacific stock. No little disappointment was felt because of the flatness of the speculation in St. Paul common stock, after it was quoted ex dividend. In the early dealings the stock sold at 102\(^1\)4\(^1\)102\(^3\)4, and great confidence was expressed that in the afternoon it would sell at 100 ex dividend; it sold at 99\(^0\)99\(^3\)8 ex dividend of 3\(^1\)9 per cent. It is generally understood that tomore with Lake Shore Railroad Combany will declare no dividend at this time. The market closed duli and without feature.

Government bonds were a little more active and the bids for the 3\(^1\)9 and 4\(^0\)8 were \(^1\)8 higher. Annexed are the closing quotations:

State bonds were dull, and the quotations were about steady. There were sales of New-York City geometrized as a steady. There were sales of New-York City geometrized as a steady. There were sales of New-York City geometrized for the stock sold at 1000 cs. 4, 4\(^1\)90\(^ In only one other stock did the transactions amount

about steady. There were sales of New-York City consolidated 6s, 1896, at 124. The transactions in city bank stocks (printed above) amounted to fiftythree shares.

Little more than a retail business generally was done in railroad bonds; but a few issues developed a fair amount of trading. Texas and Pacific incomes were active and further advanced 134 per cent and later reacted 12, but the firsts Rio Grande division were barely steady. C., C. and I. C. incomes, reorganization certificates, were firm at 4 per cent advance. Erie second consols were 4 higher. Missouri, Kausas and Texas general mortgages and Canada Southern firsts each were off 14 per cent. New-York elevated firsts were up 14 and Metropolitan firsts were down 14. New-York, West Shore and Buffalo 5s were active at steady figures. Kansas and Pacific consols were 19 lower, Northern Ransas and Pacific consols were 42 lower. Northern Pacific firsts were 44 higher and Fort Worth and Denver firsts were active at 70@7012@7014.

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance \$760,832, made up by losses of \$440,642 conn and \$320,190 currency. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, \$1,023,995; payments, \$1,784,827; currency balance, \$6,825,885; coin balance, \$127,835,123. The extreme rates for money on

call were 10 and 7 per cent; the opening was the highest and the closing was the lowest rate; the bulk of the business, however, was done at 9210 per cent. The domestic exchanges on New York are as last quoted.

The Clearing-House statement to-day is as follows: Exchanges, \$119,198,136; balances, \$4,408,297.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$315,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$661,799, and the internal revenue receipts \$665,062.

The foreign exchange markets present the same general features as since money became stringent; little demand for bankers bills and no pressure of them, and a steady absorption, at current rates, of all commercial bills offered. For business we quote as follows: Bankers bills, \$4 804, and \$4 83 for long and short sterling respectively; 5.24 and 5.224s for francs; 944s and 945s for reichmarks; 394, and 40 for guilders.

The London Stock Exchange was closed because of the Easter Monday holiday, therefore there are no quotations from there. At Paris French 3 per cents were lower at 80,55 and sight exchange on London was higher at 25.244s frs. to the £.

The coupons due on April 1, 1883, of the general mortgage 6 per cent and consolidated 8 per cent bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company will be paid after that date by John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

The gross carnings of the following railroads are reported:

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA



EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. London. March 26-4:00 p. m.—Paris advices quote er centrentes at 80 france 55 centimes for the ac ad exchange on London at 25 francs 24 9 centim

COAL PRICES FOR APRIL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 .- The April cirulars of prices of the line and city and harbor trades were issued to-day by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal nd Iron Company. The prices of hard white-ash coal Schuylkill Haven for the line and city trade will be 2 75 for lump, steamboat, broken and egg, \$3 for stove nd small stove, \$2 85 for chestnut, and \$1 40 for pea. This is a decline of 10 cents per ton in egg and pea. The harbor prices of hard white ash coal delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond will be \$4.20 for lump, steamboat, broken and egg, \$4.45 for stove, \$4.30 for cheatnat and \$2.75 for pea. These figures show a decrease of 10 cents per ton in lump, steamboat, and broken, 30 cents per ton in egg, 20 cents per ton in stove and thestnut, and 25 cents per ton in pea. These are the only changes made in circular prices since last October. his is a decline of 10 cents per ton in egg and pea.

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Buteners', 57 10.285 00. Receipts, 1,200 hear: Salpments, 57 0.285 00. Wheat dull: No. 1 White Fall, \$1 064; March, \$1 064s; April, \$1 075s; \$1 10 May; No. 2 White Fall, \$1 064s; April, \$1 075s; \$1 10 May; No. 2 White Fall, \$105a; \$1 085a; Rejected, 774c. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed New, 55c. bid; 10d. 78c. Oats dull; No. 1 Mixed New, 55c. No. 2, 454c. No. 2 White, 47c. Receipts—45,000 bush. Shipments—32,000 bush. Shipments—32,000 bush.

Potroleum drin: Renned. in 9018, 5-86; Cases, 104., Whiself 110.

St. Louis, March 26.—Flour steady: XXX, \$4 15-254-30; Family, \$4 50-254-80; Choice, \$5 15-25-55. Flauer, \$5 3008. \$6 60. Wheat lower: No. 2 Red Fall; \$1.008. cash: \$1 084. March: \$1 104-281 104. April: \$1 122-251 1226. May: \$1 132-3 pane; No. 3 Red Fall; \$1 041. Corn lower as 40-40. cash: 405. March: April. 47-40.; 604. May: \$52-40. May: \$64. March: April. 47-40.; 604. May: \$52-40. Mar. Rye dull at \$50. bid.! Barley steady at 60-2500. Butter steady bairy. 24-2508. Creamory. 256-386. Corn. meal dmi at \$2-40. Whiskey steady at \$1.15. Pork lower; only small job trade: principally on private terms. Bulkmeats dull. Long Clear, 9.65. Short files. 9.76c: Short Clear, 10.05-26. Short Rib. 9.75c: Short Clear, 10.05. Short Rib. 9.75c: Short Clear, 10.05. March: \$3,000 bush: Corn. 239,000 bush: Oats, 40.000 bush; Rye. 1,000 bush: Rye, 1,000 bush: Corn. 6,000 bush: Oats, 8,000 bush: Rye, and Barley, 7,000 bush. Shipments—Flour. S,000 bbis. Rye, and Barley, 7,000 bush. Shipments—Flour. S,000 bbis. Rye, and Barley none.

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH. COTTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON. March 28.—Cotton steady; Midding. 10c. Low Middling. 9-5c. Good Ordinary. See nes resipts. 1,563 bales; sames. 800 bales; are the Continent 2,350 bales; sames. 800 bales; exports to the Continent 2,350 bales; sames. 800 bales; exports to France, — bales; coastwise, 2,483 bales; stock, 48.001 bales.

NEW-ORYMAYS. March 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling. 8-5c. Low Middling. 8-5g. Good Ordinary. 8-4c. Det receipts 0,174 bales; gross, 6,884 bales; exports to France. to the Continent. — exports coastwise. 1,570 bales; in Great Britain. 4,500 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening — bales; stock. 314,893 bales.

SAYANAB. March 26.—Cotton dull: Middling. 8-7g.c., Low Middling. 1-7g.6; Good Ordinary, 8-7g.c., net receipts. 1,786 bales; gross. 1,809 bales; exports coastwise. 2,922 bales; sales, 500 bales; lasts evening, 150 bales; stock. 63,044 bales.